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PRIVATE RESIDENTS AT THE
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NEWS OF THE FAR EAST
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With which is incorporated the
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[530]

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[531]

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Hongkong, 29th April, 1908. [534]

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Hongkong 1st April, 1909. [545]

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Hongkong, 12th April, 1911. [a591]

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

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Table D'HOYE at separate tables.

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Hongkong, 24th July, 1905. [a630]

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TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS "COMFORT."

Hongkong, 1st September, 1910. [a43]

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[25]

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ONLY communications relating to the news column should be addressed to THE EDITOR.

Correspondents must forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not for publication but as evidence of a good faith.

All letters for publication should be written on one side of paper only.

No anonymously-signed communications that have already appeared in other papers will be inserted.

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The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, MAY 18TH, 1911.

THE news from Canton during the past few days affords evidence that the authorities are far from satisfied that there is no danger of a recurrence of the revolutionary trouble which broke out in that city a few weeks ago; and if any further proof of the uneasy state of feeling which prevails in Canton were needed, it may be found in the stagnant state of business. Our correspondent at Canton writes of additional troops being brought to the City from the neighbouring province of Kwangsi. It is understood that there are now about 35,000 troops under arms in and around Canton and that other troops are expected from Hupeh. While this augmentation of the Garrison is taking place it seems very extraordinary that the authorities should permit several hundred time-expired soldiers to return to their native villages. According to a recent report these men were very desirous of prolonging their term of service. But if their loyalty to the Throne can be counted upon, their presence in the country districts may be useful at the present time in checking those developments which must inevitably follow the preaching of revolution, so industriously carried on in all parts of the province of Kwangtung. A missionary in a district of Kwangtung far removed from the capital city writes: "I would not dare to report for publication the outspoken and unrestrained expressions of disloyalty I constantly hear. A common sentiment is that

it is the duty of the Chinese to exterminate the Manchus." The problem the authorities have to solve is: How is this feeling which is so wide-spread in the Two Kwangs, and is extending to many other provinces of the Empire, to be converted into one of contentment and satisfaction with the ruling dynasty? The menace of a great array of troops will doubtless serve to keep down the effervescence, just as a tightly-fitting cork keeps soda-water from bubbling, but something more than the tyranny of force is needed to change the mental outlook of the people. We have seen no statement of the grievances of the malcontents, who appear to confine themselves to expressing a blind hatred of the ruling dynasty. This is the theme of all their diatribes spoken and written. If only the people would stop to consider what would profit them if the dynasty were overthrown there would probably be much less enthusiasm for "the cause." The place-hunters would, of course, obtain their rewards, but the last state of the people as a whole would in all likelihood be worse than the first. One would have thought that much of the old hostility to the Manchu dynasty had disappeared under the political developments of recent years. By peaceful political agitation the power of government is rapidly passing into the hands of the people, and whatever grievances they have, it is already largely in their power to ameliorate or remove. The Throne dare not resist the people's will when it is forcibly expressed by their representatives in the newly-created Provincial and National Councils. Already the Throne has yielded to the desires of the elected representatives of the people on more than one occasion, and with the early establishment of a Parliament in Peking we ought to hear less and less of the wild talk of revolution. The Utopia of the Reformers cannot be created in China in a single day or a decade, and it will never be reached by a bloody revolution, which can but serve to check political progress along the lines mapped out in the scheme of Constitutional Government which the Government is introducing under the steady pressure of an enlightened public opinion. Nor in these days when so many unifying influences are at work throughout the Empire is it possible to believe in the success of a revolution so long as the fidelity of the troops to the Throne is secured by regular pay and good treatment. Conditions in China to-day are very different from what they were in the days of the Tai-ping rebellion, and we believe that a terrible episode in the history of China is never likely to be repeated on the same scale. There can be no doubt, however, that a powerful organisation is in existence determinedly bent upon raising the standard of rebellion in the southern metropolis of the Empire—but this can only result in the creation of a military despotism in the province which will endure so long as there exists the least sign of sympathy with the revolutionary movement.

A motor car accident took place at Shaukiwan Road on Tuesday night, when a Chinaman was run over and slightly injured. The taking of the census of the Colony began yesterday, the police distributing the necessary forms which residents are required to fill in. A fine of \$45 was yesterday imposed by Mr. Wood at the Magistracy on a man who had been found with 60 lbs of opium in his possession. On Tuesday a Chinaman jumped from the balcony at the Registrar-General's office into Battery Path. As he was apparently injured he was removed to the hospital, but on the way he commenced blowing a police whistle which he had in his possession. The inference is that the man was not in his right mind. A Chinese from a Des Vœux Road shop appeared before the Magistrate yesterday charged with having in his possession 400 chests of tea to which a false trade mark had been applied. Mr. Lewis, of Messrs. Danson, Looker & Deacon, appeared to prosecute, and Mr. Reader Harris defended. The case was remanded, bail being fixed at \$5,000.

The Hon. Treasurer of the Alice Memorial and Affiliated Hospitals begs to acknowledge with thanks the following donations to the funds of the Hospitals:—

Wilkinson, Heywood & Clark	... \$25
H. J. Gompertz, Esq.	... 10
Lefferts Knox, Esq.	... 10
Vicera & Co.	... 10
M. H. Elias, Esq.	... 5

Captain J. W. Saunders has appealed to the United States Treasury Department from the fine of \$15,000 imposed upon him because while he was in command of the Korea last January nearly \$50,000 worth of contraband smoking opium was seized by customs inspectors on board the vessel. There is what the American papers describe as an antique law passed by Congress in 1799 which provides that masters of vessels carrying goods not entered on the manifest are held responsible and liable to a heavy fine. Under this law Collector Stratton at San Francisco reported Captain Saunders to the department and the fine was imposed shortly afterward, but that fact was kept from publicity by the customs officials.

It is the duty of the Chinese to exterminate the Manchus." The problem the authorities have to solve is: How is this feeling which is so wide-spread in the Two Kwangs, and is extending to many other provinces of the Empire, to be converted into one of contentment and satisfaction with the ruling dynasty? The menace of a great array of troops will doubtless serve to keep down the effervescence, just as a tightly-fitting cork keeps soda-water from bubbling, but something more than the tyranny of force is needed to change the mental outlook of the people. We have seen no statement of the grievances of the malcontents, who appear to confine themselves to expressing a blind hatred of the ruling dynasty. This is the theme of all their diatribes spoken and written. If only the people would stop to consider what would profit them if the dynasty were overthrown there would probably be much less enthusiasm for "the cause." The place-hunters would, of course, obtain their rewards, but the last state of the people as a whole would in all likelihood be worse than the first. One would have thought that much of the old hostility to the Manchu dynasty had disappeared under the political developments of recent years. By peaceful political agitation the power of government is rapidly passing into the hands of the people, and whatever grievances they have, it is already largely in their power to ameliorate or remove. The Throne dare not resist the people's will when it is forcibly expressed by their representatives in the newly-created Provincial and National Councils. Already the Throne has yielded to the desires of the elected representatives of the people on more than one occasion, and with the early establishment of a Parliament in Peking we ought to hear less and less of the wild talk of revolution. The Utopia of the Reformers cannot be created in China in a single day or a decade, and it will never be reached by a bloody revolution, which can but serve to check political progress along the lines mapped out in the scheme of Constitutional Government which the Government is introducing under the steady pressure of an enlightened public opinion. Nor in these days when so many unifying influences are at work throughout the Empire is it possible to believe in the success of a revolution so long as the fidelity of the troops to the Throne is secured by regular pay and good treatment. Conditions in China to-day are very different from what they were in the days of the Tai-ping rebellion, and we believe that a terrible episode in the history of China is never likely to be repeated on the same scale. There can be no doubt, however, that a powerful organisation is in existence determinedly bent upon raising the standard of rebellion in the southern metropolis of the Empire—but this can only result in the creation of a military despotism in the province which will endure so long as there exists the least sign of sympathy with the revolutionary movement.

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TELEGRAMS.

[Protected by the Telegraph Message
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[REUTER'S SERVICE TO THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS."]

THE GERMAN CROWN PRINCE.

COLONEL-IN-CHIEF OF A BRITISH REGIMENT.

LONDON, May 17th.
H. I. H. The Crown Prince of Germany has been gazetted Colonel-in-Chief of the 11th Hussars.

THE GERMAN ROYAL VISIT TO ENGLAND.

LONDON, May 16th.
The "Vossische Zeitung" says the German nation feels the attentions shown to the Emperor and Empress of Germany and their daughter as a friendly act performed towards itself.

MEXICAN REBELS CAPTURE A SILVER CAMP.

LONDON, May 17th.
Mexican rebels have captured Pachuco, which is the most important silver camp in Mexico.

THE BRITISH BUDGET.

NO FRESH TAXATION.

LONDON, May 17th.
Mr. Lloyd George, the Chancellor of the Exchequer, presented the Budget to the House of Commons yesterday. It provided for no fresh taxation. The combined surpluses of 1909-10 and 1910-11 amounted to £5,607,000.

The revenue from sugar and tea alone fell below the estimate.

It was announced that the payment of members at the rate of £400 per annum, excluding Ministers, would cost a quarter of a million.

The estimated surplus was £42,000.

The Budget of 1909-10 produced an enormous revenue which was still growing.

The proposed alterations on the cocoa and chocolate duties, removing their protective character, would involve a loss of £45,000.

THE BRITISH TEA-DUTY.

LONDON, May 17th.
In the course of the Budget debate in the House of Commons, a resolution in favour of the continuance of the present tea duty was adopted.

UNVEILING THE VICTORIA MEMORIAL.

LONDON, May 17th.

The Victoria Memorial was unveiled by the King yesterday in the presence of a brilliant gathering. His Majesty expressed the deep satisfaction which he felt at the presence of the Kaiser and Kaiserin, and paid a glowing tribute to the memory of Queen Victoria.

King George afterwards knighted the sculptor (Mr. Thomas Brock.)

THE VETO BILL.

LONDON, May 17th.
In the House of Lords yesterday the Veto Bill was read a first time.

THE SITUATION IN MOROCCO.

LONDON, May 17th.

General Moinier has himself taken command of the Relief Column, which now amounts to 7,000 men, and is rapidly pushing on towards Fez.

GERMAN AIRSHIP WRECKED.

LONDON, May 17th.
At Dusseldorf the airship "Deutschland" has been wrecked.

The eight passengers on board at the time have been rescued.

THE UNREST AT CANTON.

A GARRISON OF 35,000 TROOPS.

Our Canton correspondent writes:—

Yesterday a body of several hundred time-expired troops left the city. They marched from barracks to the Government wharf headed by a brass band. On the wharf Admiral Li delivered a speech in which he eulogised the services they had rendered to their country. There were big crowds assembled all along the way, and the men, before they boarded the junks to take them to their native villages, had a good send-off. The troops from Kwong Sai have arrived and the Viceroy together with the chief of the provincial officials went to the Government wharf to meet them. A cordial welcome was extended by His Excellency to the commander, General Lung. On the day after their arrival a grand feast was held in honour of the new General's arrival and most of the provincial officers were present. After the banquet the Viceroy made a speech and stated that his personal bodyguard would be drawn from the Kwong Sai troops, and that as soon as other expected reinforcements arrived he intended to start an active campaign against the banditti that infest the country districts. There is said to be about 35,000 men under arms in and around Canton just now, and other troops are expected from Hupeh before long.

GUARDING THE VICEROY.

The Viceroy is now living on the top floor of the Military Bureau, and special measures are being taken to secure the safety of his person.

Guards are stationed before every door, and no one is allowed to enter or leave the Bureau without being searched. All persons attached to the Viceroy's suite are distinguished by a badge, and no one without this badge is allowed to pass the cordon of guards until he has been strictly interrogated.

There is a great deal of uneasiness in the city to-day, for it is feared that the rebels are planning another revolt. The Government schools are still closed, and many of the shops and especially the banks have not opened. Increased patrols are guarding the streets, and men with fixed bayonets are on guard at all police-station doors. The acting Educational Commissioner has issued a circular to all students in the city warning them of the danger of being led by the wily words of the rebels into joining their ranks. Special notices have been given to those in charge of vessels trading between here and Hongkong and other places ordering them not to allow speeches to be made to passengers while on the voyage.

Ship-masters are advised to land over these speech-makers to the authorities on reaching port.

A STRANGE RUMOUR.

The number of rumours going the rounds in this city is incredible, and it is hard to understand that rational beings put credence in them. Yesterday I reported that orders had been given to the Press Association to discredit the story that China is to be divided up among European Powers, and now to-day a fresh story has been started to take the place of the latest scare.

It is now said that a certain European Power is in league with the revolutionaries and has promised them the aid of a squadron of warships which is to make a descent on the Chinese coast in a few days' time. The story also goes on to say that all the arms and ammunition of the revolutionaries have been supplied by this Power, and, further, should the rebels succeed in overthrowing the Government this Power is to receive certain territories in return for services rendered.

Where such stories originate is a mystery, but it would appear that they are deliberately invented and put into circulation by certain persons who would profit by anti-dynastic or anti-foreign risings that might occur through these rumours gaining credence.

The native Press here is also very young and its editors more or less inexperienced, and articles are published in which such ridiculous rumours are treated as though they were absolute truth. Newspapers are very widely read here and the publication of such fabrications does a great deal to excite the people.

A BIG FIND OF DYNAMITE.

Still another big haul of dynamite has been made by the police. In Chong Hoi Street there is a house which has been closed for a long time. The police became suspicious of this building and forced an entry. The house appeared to be well furnished and in good order, but when a search was made ninety large tins of dynamite were found under the beds. This was at once taken charge of, and then it was noticed that one of the flag-stones in the yard was loose. It was removed and a cavity revealed which contained over 100 pounds of dynamite. The police are now searching for the owners of the house.

SETTING AN EXAMPLE.

I reported last week that the Viceroy is very angry because so many families have left the city. He was expostulating with some of his officers for having sent their families away, and told them they should be brought back without delay.

The officers retorted with much justice that the Viceroy had sent his father and family on board a steamer for safety, and suggested if he desired to restore confidence he should bring his own family back first. This struck His Excellency as being reasonable, and forthwith his father and family were brought back to the City.

It is said that an order is soon to be issued prohibiting families from leaving for Hongkong and Macao. From what I hear the Viceroy does not appear to have very much love for Hongkong, which he seems to look upon as a secure hiding place for revolutionaries.

Two officers, Tsoi Ai Hon and Captain Ng King Wing, have been sent to the Colony to confer with the British Authorities on this subject.

HOW TO BECOME HEALTHY AND STRONG.

"Plant your feet firmly and squarely on the ground, throw back your shoulders, fold your arms, and swear in most emphatic terms that you are strong, healthy and well. Do this for a few minutes every evening, and even if this is not how you actually feel, maintain by your physical and mental attitude that it is your condition, and you will soon find that it becomes so, and that you are not really telling lies."

This was the advice given by Dr. J. Stone Hooker in a recent lecture on "Posturing and Posing for Health" at the Carlton Hall in connection with the opening of the Simple Life Conference and Exhibition.

"It is wonderful to what extent our state of health

SUPREME COURT.

Wednesday, May 17th.

IN ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR SIR FRANCIS PIGGOTT
(CHIEF JUSTICE).

INTERESTING SHIPPING CASE.

The hearing was continued of the special case submitted for the opinion of the Court in the arbitration between the Java China Japan Lijn and Olof Wijk & Co. China Agencies, Ltd. The arbitrators, Messrs. R. Shaw and D. W. Crookshank with Mr. G. H. Medhurst as umpire, made certain findings of fact. The case to be argued was upon questions of law arising out of the charter party.

Mr. H. E. Pollock, K.C., instructed by Mr. J. Scott Harford, appeared for the Java China Japan Lijn and Mr. Eldon Potter, instructed by Mr. G. A. Hastings, appeared for Messrs. Olof Wijk & Co. China Agencies, Ltd.

Mr. Potter, dealing with the right of the charterers to terminate the contract, referred his Lordship to a letter of 7th February from the charterers to the owners. In that letter they set out first of all that the *Victoria* was not insurable as a first class risk and stated that in those circumstances they should feel obliged if the owners would call for the extra premium.

In the terms of the charter party the steamer must be a first class risk in local insurance offices. The ship charter said that the boat was to be a good risk in local insurance offices, but the time-charter, with which they were concerned, said the ship must be a first class risk in local insurance offices. In the letter referred to Mr. Bischoff clearly set out his position under the time-charter. He said the vessel ought to be a first class risk, and she was not, and asked the owners to pay the extra premium. There was no suggestion that he would terminate the time-charter, but a direct suggestion that he would continue to be bound by it. That suggestion was found even in stronger form in the charterers' letter of February 8th. In the meantime there must have been some conversation between Mr. Bischoff and Mr. Nielson with regard to the sale of the boat, for it was a fortnight later that the charterers' solicitors wrote to the owners saying that they intended to terminate the contract. The letter referred to, absolutely put the charterers out of court on the point as to whether they were entitled to terminate or not. It was laid down that a charterer might refuse to load a ship if she was not of the prescribed class, so that prior to taking over the charterers could have refused to load the ship if she was not of the prescribed class. It was for persons claiming special damages to prove their case, and to prove that the special damages were the result of the conduct of the person from whom they were claiming. It was clear that the charterers had not proved their special damages by simply putting in a receipt for \$770, the amount claimed. It was obvious that they intended to prove by this receipt that the *Victoria* was not a first class risk, but they were bound by the law of evidence, and there was nothing in the receipt to show that the *Victoria* was not a first class risk. Another reason why this sum was not recoverable as damages was because it had not been proved that the charterers were under any legal liability to make this payment. Assuming he was right in his contention that the charterers could not terminate the charter party, the owners were entitled to damages for breach of the charter party. It was impossible for the owners to prove damage while the charter party was still in existence, and while they were paid month-by-month for their boat. Damage accrued after the charter party terminated. One of the items would be loss of hire of the boat up to the present moment. In cases such as this a jury is told that they can award prospective damages.

His Lordship—I cannot give any damages.

Mr. Potter—You can, with great respect.

His Lordship—Where is the power?

Mr. Potter—in the special case...

His Lordship—How can I award damages? I have no facts before me.

Mr. Potter—You have the only facts that can be proved in such a case as this, namely, that the boat was hired for \$5,000 a month, to be continued for twelve months; that the charterers had the boat until April; and that there are seven months still to run. Your Lordship can give us what you think fair compensation for possible damages in the future. One way of doing it would be for Messrs. Olof Wijk & Co. to keep an account, and we could be awarded the difference between the amount earned and the charter money.

Mr. Pollock submitted that question 2, with regard to insurance owing to the age of the *Victoria*, ought never to have been put to the arbitrators as a matter of evidence.

His Lordship, after being referred to numerous authorities in support of Counsel's contention, reserved his decision.

IN SUMMARY JURISDICTION.

BEFORE HIS HONOUR MR. H. H. J. GOMPERTZ (PUISEY JUDGE).

A QUESTION OF QUALITY.

William Shaw & Co. brought action against the Ling Loong firm to recover \$167.20, damages for breach of contract for the sale and purchase of one case of broad cloth.

Mr. Leo d'Almada e Castro appeared for the plaintiffs, and defendants were represented by Mr. J. H. Gardner.

Mr. Almada informed the Court that on January 28th last year the defendants entered into a contract with the plaintiffs for the purchase of one case of broad cloth. The goods arrived on August 23rd, 1910, and due notice of arrival was given to the

defendants. In the contract two months' notice was given as time for taking delivery. The two months having expired, plaintiffs pressed the defendants to take delivery of the goods, but defendants replied that they could not, as the cloth was not up to sample.

His Lordship—Was this a contract for sale by sample?

Mr. Gardner—Yes, and there is a stipulation on the back of the contract that should the goods not be of the same quality as the sample the buyer has no claim, but can cancel the contract.

Mr. Almada—Another stipulation says that the buyers will be considered to have approved and accepted the goods unless they give notice within one week, and no such notice was given.

His Lordship—I suppose the plaintiff firm are commission agents?

Mr. Almada—Yes, and these goods were ordered by defendants from plaintiffs. The question your Lordship has to consider is whether the goods were, or were not, according to sample.

Evidence was called and the hearing adjourned.

OVERDRAFTS.

The Kwok Un Kee sued Fong Tan to recover \$16.97, money overdrawn by the defendant from the plaintiffs.

Mr. Otto Kong Sing represented the plaintiffs, and Mr. H. K. Holmes appeared for the defendant.

Mr. Kong Sing, in opening, said the defendant was employed by the plaintiff firm for some considerable time. Plaintiffs' particulars of claim dated from 1905, from which year the defendant had been overrawing. He (Mr. Kong Sing) had had notice of a special defense, the Statute of Limitations, but he submitted that these monies, which were overdrawn from 1905 to 1909, were not statute barred, as it was a continuing liability.

His Lordship—Were there any payments made setting off an account?

Mr. Kong Sing—No, but these monies have been drawn from 1905 till 1909. Two claims, one for 1909, and the other for 1909, come within time. They are for \$35.22 and \$3.17.

Mr. Holmes—I think there is only one cash payment received alleged. That is in respect of 1909. I may say I do not admit these figures.

His Lordship—The particulars of claim show salary overdrawn \$40.20, and then "drawn \$177.51."

Mr. Kong Sing—The amount of salary drawn for 1905 was \$177.51, while his salary for that year was \$144, leaving an amount of \$33.51 overdrawn. In the first year \$40.20 was overdrawn.

After hearing evidence his Lordship reserved his decision until Friday.

THE FOLLIES.

After several disappointments and delays, the Follies were last night able to open another all too short season in Hongkong. There was a large and appreciative audience, who enjoyed to the full the excellent entertainment provided. The several specialties of the various artists were encored, Mr. Clifton Yates being again in great demand, as also Miss Redford. The beverage quadrille proved very delightful, and the popular play "The Christian," and the burlesque of a musical hall were very amusing.

FAILURE OF THE £100,000 GAIETY RESTAURANT.

Built only six years ago, at a huge cost, the Gaiety Restaurant (London) has failed to meet with the success which was anticipated, and it will now be given to the ratepayers of London.

The Gaiety Restaurant—which has no connection with the Gaiety Theatre adjoining—was opened in May, 1905. It is an imposing building with handsome frontages of Portland stone on the Strand and Aldwych. Inside, besides the restaurant on the ground floor and the grill-room underneath, there are five large banqueting rooms, a number of private dining-rooms, and the upper floors, residential suites. A feature of the building is the Grand Byzantine Masonic Temple, with vaulted ceiling and columns of Sienna marble. The Georgian Hall will easily seat 250 guests and is convertible into a ball-room. The private dining-rooms have names recalling old Gaiety memories—Fred Leslie, Kate Vaughan, and Nellie Farren rooms. The Improvements Committee, in their report to the L.C.C., state that the Gaiety Restaurant Company, Limited, were granted a lease of the site, having an area of about 10,450 square feet, of the present building in the Strand for 50 years from March 25, 1905, at a rent of £3,894 3s. 6d. a year. The cost of the building is stated to have exceeded £100,000. The company are in liquidation, the furniture and effects at the restaurant have been sold by auction, and it is proposed to close the premises. The Law Debenture Corporation, Limited, the mortgagees, state that they are not prepared to perform the covenants contained in the lease, but that they would be willing to join with the liquidator in surrendering the lease at the expense of the Council. In these circumstances there appears to be no alternative but for the Council to re-enter and take possession. The committee have arranged, as a matter of urgency and pending further consideration for the licence to be preserved. The committee recommends that the surrender be accepted. The position is a singular one, for although the handsome building is to become the property of the ratepayers the difficulty will be to utilize it for any other purpose without spending large sums on it, and recent events have shown that in this particular neighbourhood such an establishment is not what is required. This is due to the fact that the tide of fashion is going Westward, and that the theatregoers who were expected to patronise the restaurant for dinners and suppers prefer to go in that direction. On this account the Gaiety Restaurant has been stranded. It may be suggested that the mortgagees might sell the 49 years' lease of the premises at what would be a much reduced value. But it is replied that who ever bought it would have to carry on a business which is proved not to pay on that scale and would have to pay a ground rent of nearly £6,000 a year. That being so, the ratepayers are going to be presented with what looks like £100,000 but which is probably a white elephant. Nevertheless, it seems extraordinary that on such a site in London there should be no profitable use for such a building. The L.C.C. will no doubt try to let it, but it is doubtful who will, owing to the difficulty of adapting it, they will get as much as their ground-rent out of it.

PARIS LETTER.

[WRITTEN SPECIALLY FOR THE "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS"]

Paris, April 21st.

THE CHAMPAGNE RIOTS.

The wine-riots are not over by a long way, as some might erroneously conclude from the present lull in the operations. A short truce prevailed during the Easter holidays. There is no telling when another volcanic eruption may take place. The only thing which is keeping the vine-growers quiet for the time being is the large number of soldiers present everywhere. The display of force has had the desired effect, that of cowing down the rioters, who, it is alleged, have done quite enough mischief. It is not, however, just to lay all the blame for what has happened upon the shoulders of the vine-growers; behind them were Anarchists, who, getting mad with drink, went about doing as much damage as they could to everybody and to everybody's premises. In some cases they paid dearly for their rashness, as they got suffocated in the collars which they had previously loosened but were too drunk to escape from when their comrades ignorant of their whereabouts set fire to the premises. Wholesome arrests, including ring-leaders, have been effected. This, however, is not expected to bring the rioters to their senses, who are only waiting for the soldiers to withdraw, or their number reduced in strength, to resume their diabolical work of the past weeks. In consequence of the recent disturbances a number of the most prominent wine shippers have decided to leave the district altogether; this is deplorable and cruel, not to say fatal, to the French champagne industry, or the little that remains of it by this time.

Public opinion is very angry at the fact that the Government can do so little to restore order permanently—temporary order such as at present exists is useless. The Government finds itself, as already remarked, between the devil and the deep sea, between the fury of the Marne and the mania of the Aube. Whatever the Government does must provoke trouble in one district or the other. As most people are aware, the present grave trouble began when the Government decreed that the district of the Aube, which adjoins the Marne district, should not have the right to call its wine champagne. Then the vine-growers of the Aube grew beside themselves with fury, and the Aube district was given over to riot, while the people of the Marne rejoiced. In reply to the protestations of the delegates from the Aube, the Government, thinking to restore harmony, promised that the Aube wine should be champagne—or rather classified champagne. This did not appease the Aube, and further protest was made. The Government next promised that the whole question should be submitted, without any official recommendation, to the Council of State. The result of this only caused protests and rioting on a fiercer scale than ever to be transferred from the Aube to the Marne. The latter important department promises to be in a state of insurrection and siege for many weeks to come—hence the imperative necessity of maintaining a large number of soldiers on the spot. One only hopes that the present insurrection in France will be quelled without serious bloodshed. All depends on the way the Government will continue to act. A strong hand is needed and only a firm decision and vigour will restore peace with honour, if such can at all be attained sooner or later.

ART REQUEST.

The art world is overjoyed at the Louvre having been enriched to the extent of £800,000 by the death of Count Isaac de Camondo, who bequeathed his magnificent art collection to the National Museum on the condition that for a period of 50 years the collection shall be placed in a special hall bearing the Count's name. Deceased also left a sum of £4,000 to cover cost of installation. Had the Louvre refused the legacy, the Municipal Art Gallery would have become the lucky possessor. The Count's collection of modern French artists—Manet, Degas, Sisley, Claude Monet, etc.—is probably the best in existence, while his rich and rare collection of Japanese prints and primitive Japanese sculpture will unmistakably prove a noteworthy addition to the treasures of the Louvre. It is said that for one of his prized possessions—a splendid white marble group by Falconet—the late Count de Camondo once refused £400,000, offered to him by an American collector, on the plea that he could not bear the thought of its leaving the country. Who was Count Camondo? A wealthy banker, a keen and discriminating collector, and an excellent musician. One of his works, "The Clown," was successfully performed a few years ago at the Opera Comique. It is related that after hearing Wagner's "Parisi" in 1882, the Count composed no more music for 15 years.

"THE LEAGUE OF FATHERS."

The "League of Fathers"—whose captain was arrested a fortnight ago for disturbing the peace—has just published the following interesting statistics. The League defines a "big family" as one of at least four children under 13 years of age. We are told that there are 424,639 big families in France, with 1,712,836 children, the average being 6.11 big families per 1,000 inhabitants of the population. Detailed figures show that there are 280,458 families with four children, 93,544 with five, 36,358 with six, 7,545 with seven, 4,473 with eight, 1,481 with nine, and 780 with ten or more.

RENTS IN PARIS.

In these days when the cost of living is so dear and wages so low, is it right for landlords—as is the case in Paris—to exact three months' rent in advance? While to some tenants this is nothing, on the other hand, hard-working and struggling locataires or tenants with fami-

lies often find this more than they can comply with. In a certain part of Paris last week the occupants of two large tenement buildings decided to protest against the proposed raising of their rents by declining to pay the quarter falling due on 15th April. Everyone pays rents quarterly in France. The tenants who have gone on strike number 85, and the landlord is puzzled what to do for the best. This new rent strike or *grève des loyers* as it is called is one of the methods advocated by the recently-formed syndicate of lodgers. On the other hand, landlords find it necessary to protect themselves against undesirable tenants.

A SOCIALIST'S UTOPIA.

M. Jaurès, the well-known French Socialist leader, holds strange views as to the way he would like to see his country governed. In the course of his famous polemic with M. Clemenceau some four years ago, M. Jaurès undertook to publish his scheme for the society of the future. The first instalment has made its appearance in the shape of a Bill which M. Jaurès has just laid before the Chamber of Députés. It deals with the Army. In the preamble—a formidable document covering nearly 700 pages—is set forth "the Socialist organisation of France." M. Jaurès has constantly urged that a national militia should be substituted for the permanent army. He would maintain recruiting, while reducing the duration of military service to six months. In his opinion it is the reserve and not the standing army which should be the real force—the active army. M. Jaurès, who bases his system on that of the Swiss Government, would militarise the whole nation, and turn the schoolboy of the future into a trained soldier. He would also have all the arms and munitions of war stored at the local military centres.

A HORSE MUSEUM.

Samur is a very important town of France, where young officers are sent to be taught riding. It has now been decided to turn the old chateau of Samur into a Museum of Horses, where everything which pertains to the equine race will be brought together, paintings, sculptures, harnesses of various periods, and ethnological works. Even the "wooden horse of Troy"—the most famous of horses, which was not a horse at all—will find its place in the "Musée du Cheval." Anyone connected with horses, or having a passion for the noble steed, will when on visit to France make a pilgrimage to Samur Horse Museum. Nothing will be wanting when completed.

PUBLIC CHARITY BOARD.

"L'Assistance Publique," or Public Charity Board, which is responsible for all measures of poor relief in Paris, has suffered seriously from the recent increase in the price of all the necessities of life. Solely owing to this cause, its budget increased by about £100,000 between 1905 and 1910, the rise has continued ever since. How this further increase will affect the budget is not known in its entirety, but in certain detail it may already be estimated.

NEW ARMY UNIFORM.

The new uniform for the French Army has been definitely adopted, and the papers declare the transformation will be so considerable that it will amount to an entirely new Army being presented to the nation. The new uniform is pronounced by competent judges to leave nothing to be desired. The colour is a clear greyish green, and will be common to all arms, the distinction being made by the colours of the facings, shoulder straps, &c. Officers will wear the same material as the men, and their sword will be replaced by one of entirely different model, short and somewhat similar to that in vogue under the First Empire.

THE BEAUTY SPECIALIST.

A new departure in developing the art of restoring freshness to faded cheeks may now be witnessed in Paris. A beauty specialist in the fashionable Rue de Castiglione has hit upon a novel device. In the shop window may be seen a woman of about 40 years of age. She sits there motionless while the crowd outside contemplates her with an amused interest. Prospective patrons are invited to follow the phases of the treatment and convince themselves of the truth.

TEAGEDY ON A STEAMER.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A SHANGHAI LADY.

A very sad affair occurred on the N.Y.K. s.s. "Tambu Maru" on her way across from Shanghai, says the *Kobe Herald* of May 5. Amongst the passengers who embarked at Shanghai were Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Sneed and family, consisting of two grown-up daughters and two sons. The steamer left Shanghai at 11 a.m. on Sunday, and all went well until some time shortly before midnight. The family attracted the notice of their fellow-passengers because they were so happy together. During the evening the younger people were singing together in the social hall, little dreaming what a tragic affair was even then throwing a shadow over their lives. Mr. and Mrs. Sneed and their daughters retired to rest at the usual hour, the parents occupying a state room on the promenade deck, while the daughters had a cabin a little distance away. At about midnight, when the ship was 155 miles from Shanghai, Mrs. Sneed was missed. The ship was searched, but no trace of the unfortunate lady could be found, and it is supposed that she slipped on deck and fell overboard. The only theory advanced for the fatality is that Mrs. Sneed may have been walking in her sleep and fell over the gangway, which, it was understood from passengers, had not been properly closed. The gangway itself not having been hauled up and lashed against the bulwarks. It had merely been hauled up clear of the water. The fact that Mrs. Sneed had absolutely disappeared was only made positive at 3.30 on Monday morning, when, of course, nothing could be done. Some of the passengers to whom Mrs. Sneed had spoken of her anxiety about her daughters, take the view that she left her cabin to satisfy herself that the daughters were safe and in comfort, and fell over the partially closed gangway.

Whatever may be the actual explanation of this deplorable affair, it seems quite certain that the tragedy was the result of an accident. Mr. Sneed is connected with the British-American Tobacco Company. The

Deepest sympathy is felt by everyone for the bereaved husband and children. Mr. Sneed and his family are on their way to Seattle and New York.

LATE TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

NOTICE.

Communications respecting Advertisements, Subscriptions, Printing, Binding, &c., should be addressed DAILY PRESS only, and special business matter THE MANAGER. Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded. Orders for extra copies of DAILY PRESS should be sent in before 11 a.m. on day of publication. After that hour the supply is limited. Only supplied for Cash. P.O. Box 22. Telephone No. 12. Telegraphic Address, PRESS Codes: A.B.C. 5th Ed. Lieber's.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

NOTICE.

M R. B. H. MACKE Manila, will not be responsible for any Debts contracted by his son, GORDON. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [721]



NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY NOTIFIED that on and after FRIDAY, the 19th instant, a CONSTANT SUPPLY of WATER will be TURNED ON in the RIDER MAIN DISTRICTS. W. CHATHAM Water Authority.

Public Works Office, Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [724]

TO LET.

ELEGANTLY furnished and arranged Flat To Let. Cool and every convenience. Spacious Verandahs, Fine Views back and front. Moderate Rental. Apply to—

"LUXURY," Care of "Daily Press" Office. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [722]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE.

FOR SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE AND YOKOHAMA.

THE I.G.M. Steamship

"DEEFFLINGER," Captain F. Proch, will leave for the above places TO-DAY, the 19th inst., at 5 P.M. For further particulars, apply to—

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [5]

FOR SINGAPORE, PENANG AND CALCUTTA.

(Taking Cargo on Through Bills of Lading to Rangoon, Madras and Mauritius.)

THE Steamship "GREGORY APCAB," Captain S. H. Wilson, will be despatched for the above Ports on FRIDAY, the 19th inst., at 3 P.M. For Freight or Passage, apply to—

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [711]

"SHIRE" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD. FOR LONDON AND ANTWERP.

THE Steamship "MONMOUTHSHIRE," Captain G. E. Warner will be despatched above about 3rd June.

For Freight or Passage, apply to—

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD., Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [719]

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMEERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM ANTWERP, MIDDLESBORO', HULL, LONDON AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENROY,"

Capt. H. W. L. Holman, having arrived from the above Ports, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Company, Limited, Kowloon, and stored at Consignees' risk and expense.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on TUESDAY, 23rd inst., at 10 A.M.

All Claims must be presented within fifteen days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by

SHEWAN, TOMES & CO., Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [720]

SWEDISH EAST ASIATIC CO., LTD., GOTHEBORG.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"CANTON,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasures and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 23rd inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

OLOF WIJK & CO., CHINA AGENCIES AKTIEBOLAG, Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [735]

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

HONGKONG GYMKHANA CLUB.

THE SECOND MEETING of the Season will be held at HAPPY VALLEY, on SATURDAY, the 20th May, 1911, commencing at 3.30 P.M. The Charge of Admission will be \$1.00 for others than Members of the HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB OR GYMKHANA CLUB. Soldiers and Sailors in uniform Half Price. The Committee invite the Ladies of Hongkong to be present.

REGINALD F. C. MASTER, Hon. Secretary and Treasurer. Hongkong, 18th May, 1911. [723]

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, BREMEN IMPERIAL GERMAN MAIL LINE

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"DEEFFLINGER,"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are hereby informed that their Goods, with the exception of Opium, Treasure and Valuables, are being landed and stored at their risk into the Hazardous and/or Extra Hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Ltd., Kowloon, and West Point Godowns, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 24th inst., will be subject to rent.

All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 23rd inst., at 9.30 A.M.

All Claims must reach us before the 26th inst., or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.

Bills of Lading will be countersigned by the Underwriters.

The Steamship brings Cargo:

Eks. "Deli" from Medan.

NORDDEUTSCHE LLOYD, MELCHERS & CO., General Agents. Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [5]

PUBLIC COMPANY

PEAK TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the ORDINARY ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS of the above Company will be held at the HONGKONG HOTEL, Hongkong, on SATURDAY, the 20th day of May, 1911, at 11.30 A.M. for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors together with a Statement of Accounts for the year ending 30th April, 1911.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 16th to the 25th May, 1911, both days inclusive.

JOHN D. HUMPHREYS & SON, General Managers. Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [692]

NOTICE.

COMPADORE REQUIRED.

A European Firm requires a COMPADORE of good standing for its Canton Branch, Security \$100,000 at the least in Hongkong Property or cash. Apply in writing marked "COMPADORE" to

DEACON, LOOKEE & DEACON,

1, Des Voeux Road, Hongkong. Hongkong, 25th March, 1911. [502]

DENTISTRY

DR. M. H. CHAUN.

DENTAL SURGEON,

33, QUEEN'S ROAD CENTRAL

Will enable you to save 50% on your cable expenses.

33.00

Inspection invited.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [717]

FOR SALE.

THE NON PLUS ULTRA CYCLOPS CODE TABLE

Giving 12 Figures

From 000 000 000 000 to 999 999 999 999.

Will enable you to save 50% on your cable expenses.

33.00

Inspection invited.

KELLY & WALSH, LTD.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [717]

HOTEL FOR SALE.

OUR "DAISY" BUTTER is the Finest Quality Table Butter Imported.

AT Coast Port, as a going concern. Proprietor retiring.

For further Particulars apply to—

RUTHERFORD HOTEL,

Care of "Daily Press" Office.

Hongkong, 5th May, 1911. [671]

FOR SALE OR TO LET.

"KENLIS," 76, PEAK; SEVEN ROOMS.

LARGE Verandahs; American heating apparatus installed, making the House dry and comfortable throughout the year; Vegetable and Flower Gardens; Croquet Lawn; 15 minutes' walk from Tram; 7 minutes by Rikshaw. One of the best situations at the Peak, Cool in Summer, Warm in Winter.

Apply to—

THE HONGKONG LAND INVEST.

MENT & AGENCY CO., LTD.

Hongkong, 2nd February, 1911. [270]

FOR SALE.

REMAINING Portions of MARINE LOTS 31 and 36, at PRAYA EAST. Approximate Area, 45,000 Square Feet.

TO BE LET OR SOLD IN LOTS TO SUIT TENANTS OR PURCHASERS,

MARINE LOT

NO. 285

EXTENSIVE WATER FRONTAGE, DEEP WATER.

Apply—

G. FENWICK & CO., LTD.

ENGINEERS, &c.

PRAYA EAST, HONGKONG.

Hongkong, 8th June, 1906. [11112]

ON SALE.

HONGKONG HANSARD REPORTS of the MEETINGS of the LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL for the Session 1910.

REVISED BY THE MEMBERS.

PRICE.—\$3.

DAILY PRESS OFFICE.

Hongkong, 21st February, 1911.

Agents.

Hongkong, 17th May, 1911. [735]

ENTERTAINMENT

THEATRE ROYAL

RETURN VISIT

OF

HENRY DALLAS

AND HIS COMPANY,

"THE FOLLIES."

(By Arrangement with H. G. PELLISSIER.)

TO-NIGHT

(THURSDAY),

FRIDAY

AND SATURDAY,

MAY 18TH, 19TH AND 20TH.

Booking Plans now open at MOUTRIES.

Hongkong, 16th May, 1911. [715]

NOTICES OF FIRMS

NOTICE.

NOTICE



NAPIER JOHNSTONES'

"SQUARE BOTTLE"

WHISKY.

UNVARIED FOR OVER

150 YEARS.

THE SAME TO-DAY AS IN
1745.BEWARE OF
IMITATIONS.SOLE AGENTS IN HONGKONG:
LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.,
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153-4

WALKING SKELETONS.

HOW SUFFERERS FROM WASTING DISEASES
MAY REGAIN THEIR HEALTH.

There is no condition more dispiriting or distressing to the family circle than that when, for no apparent reason, his food ceases to nourish one of its members, who begins to lose weight with more or less rapidity.

This wasting is particularly prone to cause alarm when it attacks children, as it is often accompanied with diarrhoea. Whether the sufferer be young or of adult age, however, not only can this pernicious wasting be stopped, but the weight may also be restored by the world's greatest revitalising and reconstructive preparation—Sanatogen.

What it is capable of doing in these cases is vividly shown by a case quoted in *Public Health*, September, 1906. A girl, aged 10, after Typhoid Fever, remained, to quote the writer, "in a state of really pitiable debility. At the end of the fourth week of convalescence she could only walk a few yards by the aid of holding on to furniture. I determined to give Sanatogen a trial. The change in her condition at the end of a fortnight was truly wonderful. Appetite was improved, diarrhoea had completely stopped, the cheeks were rosy and beginning to fill out, her weight had increased by 1 lb. 13 oz., and she was able to walk the whole length of a long ward without any assistance. I kept her on the treatment another fortnight and was then able to send her home a happy, well-nourished child."

Sanatogen may be obtained of all chemists.

THE RUBBER TRADE.

SOME CAUSES OF THE RISING
DEMAND.

[FROM THE "TIMES"]

Though 1910 was distinctively the year of the rubber boom, the Census of Production returns before us to-day plainly show that in 1907-8 the consumption of the raw produce had taken a forward lead in the United Kingdom. Last year, there is reason for thinking, the rubber market was almost suddenly, and certainly strongly, stimulated by an amazingly general demand in America for automobiles which were to be delivered at the earliest possible moment and practically altogether. In England the demand has been more of a steady growth, and the main factor of rubber tyres had already, at the time of the taking of the Production Census, been such a valuable modern aid to our industries that it figures among the most profitable of the group of trades now reported on in Part 8 of the *Report* in many tables of result. If the total net output be taken into account, as well as the net output per person employed, and we also give weight to the numbers employed, and the evident rapid growth of the manufacture of rubber tyres, it would be injurious to the other industries appearing in this section if we gave rubber the premier place.

In 1907 the indiarubber factories and workshops carried on in this country had already attained to the following important trade dimensions:

Gross output (selling value or value
of work done) ... £8,908,000
Materials used (cost) ... 25,929,000
Net output (value added to materials
used) ... £2,469,000
Net output per person employed ... £124
The number of persons employed was 24,040.

TYRES AND TYRE COVERS.

A more definite estimate of the significance of the additions which have been made in recent years to rubber trades may be based on the following sets of figures, which give the particulars furnished by the Census Office respecting the output of factories and workshops engaged in the manufacture of indiarubber goods:

Value.
Solid and Insertion Steel Rubber (including Matting, Valves, Washers, Rings, Rubber Springs, and all articles for Mechanical and Industrial Purposes) ... £1,501,000
Tyres and Tyre Covers (for Carriages, Cycles, Motor Vehicles, &c.) ...
Pneumatic ... 2,260,000
Solid ... 513,000

Total Tyres and Tyre Covers ... £2,773,000

Waterproof Piece Goods, Garments, Boots, Shoes, and Slippers, not separately distinguished ... £1,281,000

Waterproof Garments ... 284,000

Raincoat Garments ... 46,000

Elastic Thread, Cord, &c.

Sports Requisites and Toys (including Golf and Tennis Balls, Other Balls, &c.) ... 473,000

Hose and Tubing of Rubber or of Rubber and other Materials ... 508,000

Rubber Heels ... 314,000

Hot Water and Air Goods, Medical, Surgical, and Dental Appliances

Machine Belting (including Balata Belting) ... 180,000

Miscellaneous Rubber Goods ... 118,000

Waste and Reclaimed Rubber ... 572,000

Rubber Substitutes and Compounds ... 130,000

Engines Packings ... 51,000

Other Products ... 97,000

Waterproofing done on Commission ... 85,000

Repairs to Tyres, &c. ... 15,000

The total value of the above-mentioned goods made and work done amounts to £3,908,000.

DUPLICATION AND ADDITIONS.

The amount of duplication involved in the above particulars of output (the Director of the Census of Production statistics) cannot be precisely stated. Some clue as to its magnitude may, however, be obtained from a comparison of the value of the net imports (import less re-exports) of raw rubber, which in 1907 amounted to £4,824,000 at port of landing with the total cost of materials of all kinds—£5,939,000—returned to the Census Office by firms working in rubber. After allowing for the cost of fuel and subsidiary materials used by those firms, it appears that the amount of duplication involved, including that already mentioned, does not exceed three-quarters of a million pounds sterling. The value of rubber goods as sold for consumption outside of the rubber trade or exported would thus be about eight million pounds sterling, and the total value of the whole output of the factories and workshops covered by the tables now published would, taken as a whole, be about £3 million pounds sterling.

In addition, the bulk of the manufacture of boots, shoes, and slippers of rubber was returned on schedules for the boot and shoe trade (and included in Part 7 of the Census Report). Firms making their returns on schedules for other trades included in their statements of output solid and insertion sheet rubber valued at £27,000, waterproof piece goods valued at £299,000, waterproof apparel of rubber valued at £36,000, and solid tyres valued at £29,000. Golf balls, lawn tennis balls, other balls, and rubber toys are also included with other goods in the returns made on schedules for the sports requisites and toys and game trades, but their value cannot be stated.

In 1908 the value of raw materials described in import and export lists as caoutchouc (India rubber) imported to the United Kingdom was £8,370,905, and in 1909 it had risen to £21,138,204; whilst in 1910 the quantity imported was increased by 176,906 cwt. to 876,938 cwt., and the value by £11,958,784 to £26,096,988, from which we may safely infer that the next census of the rubber trade in this country will show remarkable development, and principally in the direction of tyres and tyre covers.

Another figure of interesting significance in this connection is that which indicates immensely increased supplies of rubber from the chief source—the Federated Malay States. Here are the comparative totals (in pounds) for the first three months of the years 1909, 1910, and 1911:

	1909	1910	1911
lbs.	lbs.	lbs.	
January	345,593	768,743	1,329,170
February	361,425	728,458	1,490,849
March	441,251	899,383	1,916,219
Total for three months	1,148,269	2,396,534	4,736,238

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of
MEMORY
and
DEBILITY
and
NERVES
feed the

153-4

153-4

THE NEW ANGLO-JAPANESE
TREATY.

(BY ROBERT YOUNG.)

London, April 7th.

In view of the enormous amount of discussion in the last few months on the new Japanese tariff it is only natural that with the publication of the Anglo-Japanese Treaty, to come into force on July 17th next, attention should first be directed to those clauses which will mitigate the effect of the impending increase of duties. For, despite the uncompromising attitude of Count Komura, there is a conventional tariff attached to the new agreement. Though England is a Free-trade country, "root has nevertheless been found to make a conventional arrangement reducing the duties on some of the most important British imports into Japan. It is unnecessary to go into the reasons which have convinced the Minister of Foreign Affairs that he was mistaken in the view originally taken of the situation, but it may safely be assumed that the agitation aroused in England, which affected economic as well as financial circles, had some influence on the result.

While the official comparison is made, however, between the new statutory tariff and the new conventional tariff, with a view of indicating the extent of the concessions obtained, it must not be forgotten that to arrive at a proper estimate of the concessions, the new conventional rates should be also compared with those which are at present levied. If that be done it will be observed that the increases are still very great, despite the mitigation which the new arrangement will afford. It must be left to experts to decide how far the rates as reduced by convention will affect the position of the articles scheduled, but I understand that those interested in textiles believe that the reductions effected are on the whole satisfactory. While the increased price to the consumer will, for a while, cause a decline in the import it is not believed that the protection afforded will enable Japan to compete in textiles with Lancashire. Time will show whether this opinion is or is not correct.

It may be that the increase in the cost of living in Japan given by the additional turn of the tariff screw, and its inevitable corollary in the increase in cost of production, will cause a reaction in Japan against a policy which must add so materially to the burdens of the people. In this connection it is noteworthy that the conventional tariff does nothing to mitigate the rigour of the increased duties on provisions imported for the use of foreigners. That was a hopeless issue from the outset. However, for the various items are not sufficiently large to arouse the interest of any foreign Government and thus obtain their inclusion in a conventional tariff. Foreign residents will only indirectly benefit from the reduction in the items included in the conventional tariff.

THE BILATERAL CLAUSE.

The arrangement by which the conventional tariff has been made bilateral is very curious. As against the specified articles upon which reductions are granted in favour of Great Britain, there is given a list of Japanese goods which will be admitted into England free even if British fiscal policy should be changed and a general system of duties inaugurated. Furthermore, it is provided that either party may, after a year has elapsed, give six months' notice to the other of a wish to revise the tariff, whereupon negotiations shall be entered upon, and if these prove unsuccessful within that period, it shall be optional for the party originally making the notification to give a further six months' notice for the abrogation of the tariff schedule. No provision is made for notice of enforcement of change in the rate of the conventional tariff should the negotiations prove satisfactory, which seems a singular omission.

The effect of this new arrangement is to place Japan in the position of deleting the tariff schedule clause from the treaty at what is virtually twelve months' notice. It is stated here that the clause was so framed by the British Board of Trade in order to allow a certain elasticity in the treaty—i.e., to provide for the possibility of a tariff Government coming into power. But even if such an event should take place during the next twelve years, it is most improbable that a "scientific tariff" could be framed within that time likely to affect the tariff relations of Japan and England. Consequently this clause is in practice wholly one-sided. It will afford Japan a means of bringing pressure to bear on England which in in the very terms of the case cannot be used by England against Japan. It furthermore removes the essential quality of security against constant changes of rates, and leaves the conventional tariff almost as much open to periodical revision as the statutory tariff. If the object sought was the giving of greater elasticity to the tariff schedule, it might have been attained much more simply. In a memorial forwarded some months ago to the British Foreign Office by British residents in Japan, a suggestion was made on this very matter. Recognising the justice of Japanese complaint that, so far as its terminology is concerned, the existing conventional tariff binds Japan without blinding the other party, it was proposed that Great Britain should, in return for the concession of a conventional tariff, give an undertaking that British fiscal policy was changed during the term of duration of the treaty, and a duty be placed on Japanese goods entering the United Kingdom, the conventional tariff should thereafter become open to further negotiation. Such a solution, besides the merit of simplicity, would have had the advantage of preserving the conventional tariff unaltered during the term of the treaty, thus providing that measure of security which is so essential to trade.

THE COASTING TRADE.

Next to the conventional tariff, the clause to which most foreign residents in Japan will turn is that relating to the coasting trade. Here, it will be seen, Japan has succeeded in withdrawing the small concession contained in the existing treaty, by which foreign vessels on a continuous voyage have been enabled to carry cargo and passengers between the ports of Nagasaki, Kobe, Yokohama, and Hakodate. Why the British Government should consent to this further whitewashing of the principle of reciprocity, on which these treaties are supposed to be based, is not very clear.

The fact remains, however, that whereas a Japanese vessel may enter freely into the ports of the United Kingdom and British possessions, and convey passengers and cargo between any two British ports, a British vessel on a continuous voyage, say, from Hongkong to the Pacific coast of America, will be unable, under Japanese laws, to carry passengers or cargo between Nagasaki and Kobe or Yokohama.

Just as it is now illegal for a British vessel to carry passengers between Kobe and Moji, so it will henceforth be illegal to carry a passenger between Kobe and Yokohama. It is

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[533-8]

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Tariff Agreement and Rules, 1859;

Convention, 1860; Rules for Joint Investigation of Customs Duties, 1869;

Cheatow, 1876; Additional Article; Opium Convention, 1888; Chungking Convention, 1891;

Tibet Sikkim Convention, 1890; Burmese Convention, 1897; Kowloon Extension, 1899;

Weihaiwei, 1898; Convention, Commercial, 1901;

Emigration, Convention, Shanghai, 1902;

Treaty, 1904.

France—Tientsin, 1858; Convention, 1860;

Tientsin, 1865; Conventions, 1866, 1867 and

1868; Frontier Trade Regulations, 1868;

United States—Tientsin, 1865; Additional, 1868;

Peking, 1880; Immigration, 1894

Commercial, 1903.

Germany—Tientsin, 1861; Peking, 1880;

Kiaochau Convention, 1898; Railway and Mining Concession, 1898.

Japan—Shimonoseki, 1894; Liangting Convention, 1895; Commercial, 1896; New Port, 1896; Supplementary Commercial, 1903.

Russia—St. Petersburg, 1891; Russian Land Trade, 1891; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

Portugal, 1868; Commercial Treaty, 1904.

FINAL PROTOCOL made between China and Eleven Powers, 1901.

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Great Britain, 1894; Duties Convention, 1895;

India, Agreements to China; United States, Extradition Treaty, 1886; Great

Britain (Alliance) 1905; Russia (Treaty) 1905.

TREATIES WITH COREA

Japan, 1876; Japan, Supplementary, 1876;

Japan, 1894 and 1905; United States, 1882;

Great Britain, 1890.

TREATIES WITH SWITZERLAND

Great Britain, 1856, 1869 and 1909; France,

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Great Britain and France, Siamese Frontier.

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4,000 h.p. Lt. Comdr. Hon. Guy Stopford

Hongkong.

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7,000 h.p. Captain J. Nicholas

WEATHER REPORT.

On the 17th at 11.55 a.m.—The barometer has fallen moderately over the E. coast of China, Formosa and the Loochus; and risen slightly in S.E. Japan.

The high pressure area is central in the neighbourhood of the latter district.

A depression is moving Eastwards over E. Manchuria, and pressure is still relatively low over Tongking and the N.W. part of the China Sea.

Moderate E. winds may be expected over the N. part of the China Sea.

Hongkong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.73 inches.

The forecast for the 24 hours ending at noon to-day is as follows—

Hongkong & Neighbourhood...^(*)

Forness Channel ... Moderate.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Liannan ... Same as No. 1.

South coast of China between Hongkong and Hainan ... Same as No. 1.

E. winds, moderate; cloudy, mist or drizzling rain.

PROF. SAINTSBURY AND THE BIBLE.

The *Glaziers Herald*, which has been devoting much space to the tentorancy of the Authorised Version of the Bible, and has published a fine article by Professor Saintsbury on the influence of the Authorised Version on English literature, says:—

"Part of the reason of the extraordinary success of the Authorised Version, and of its unparalleled literary influence," he says, "is the way in which the translators have (unconsciously, no doubt) followed the secular course of the language and the literatures as wholes, in sucking them into themselves, building themselves up out of the most diverse materials. They added a good deal, an immense deal, to English phrase."

"The Stuart period, from the first James to Anne, was one long Donnybrook Fair in political, ecclesiastical, and other matters, and the height of the diversion has been kept up fairly ever since in controversy about its doings. But one thing can be said safely, that never has the country seen a hundred years in which production of literature and interest in literature were more widely diffused among the upper and better educated classes. And such literature as the English Authorised Version could not fail to catch the ear of such a time."

"AN ASTOUNDING FINISH."

"Only those who, as was said above, have combined some study of its immediate antecedents with a wider one of the history of English pre-literature can appreciate, though all who have any ear must feel, the extraordinary felicity of its phrase and movement."

"It has been customary to attribute the discovery of the indefinable but once recognisable Biblical cadence to Tyndale; and it may be fairly granted that he was actually the first to 'glimpse the panther,' which is the less surprising in that he was actually the first man of literary talent to apply a tolerably accomplished stage of English to the particular text and task. But neither in him (indeed he does not seem to have had time to attempt the greatest books) nor in any follower or set of followers, will be found anything like the astounding finish, felicity, and variety of the Authorised Version in dealing with matter like the Days of Creation, and the Exit of Israel, with Job and Ecclesiastes and the great passages at the beginning and end of Isaiah, with the visions of Ezekiel and the preaching of Amos, with the narrative quality of the Gospels and Acts, with the more purple passages of the Epistles, and with the hues of sunset and eclipses that colour the Book of Revelation."

"Nor, great as is purely Elizabethan prose, will anything similar or second be found in it."

"There are passages in Donne and Groves and Raleigh of higher excellence still, but it is by no means certain that most of these were not written later than the A.V. And though the beauty of earlier English prose has been too little recognised, it would on the whole be idle to expect, before the actual period of the Version, such accomplishment as this. It was impossible that it should come before; it was quite impossible that it should fail to diffuse its strong contagion on good wits when it came."

SOAKED IN THE BIBLE.

"And it did not fail. That Milton should be full of Biblical phrase may seem not to go for much, because his subjects, after his early poems, are almost entirely Biblical or connected with ecclesiastical controversy. Jeremy Taylor is a divine, and quotes and paraphrases the Version. Bunyan, though it is very doubtful whether his study was so exclusively Biblical as has been thought, is equally a specialist. But a moment's thought will show that those assignments of cause are quite beside the question. Here you have, as a matter of fact, the greatest poet, the greatest writer, and the most popular writer for the lower classes, soaked in this book, adapting their phrase to it, and to their phrase, undergoing, continuing, transmitting its influence at second hand, while it maintains itself at first."

Professor Saintsbury continues his analysis of literature to our day. From Carlyle he says: "You could not eliminate the Biblical element without destroying the substance of style, and thought alike." And Swinburne "made perhaps the most direct, abundant, and felicitous use of the phrase of our Version that English literature has seen." "Here," concludes the Professor, "are the best words of the best period of English in the best order. It would have been singular if the best writers had not taken advantage of them, and they have."

LATEST STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The P. M. S.S. Co.'s str. Monchuria sailed from San Francisco on the 16th instant for Hongkong, via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Manila, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 16th prox.

The I.G.M. str. *Aleis*, which left here on the 19th ult., at noon, arrived at Genoa on the 16th last, at 5 a.m.

The Bank Line str. Kumerie left Shanghai for Hongkong on the 16th instant p.m.

The T.K.K. str. America Maru arrived at Yokohama on the 15th inst. from Hongkong.

The T.K.K. str. *Kiyo Maru* arrived at San Francisco on the 11th inst.

The T.K.K. str. *Hongkong Maru* arrived at Yokohama on the 11th instant from South America.

The T.K.K. str. *Kiyo Maru* left Valparaiso on the 11th inst. for Hongkong.

The T.K.K. str. *Bayo Maru* left Yokohama for Mexico on the 5th inst.

ON SALE.

BOUND VOLUMES of the HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS, July to December, 1910. With INDEX. Price \$7.50.

On sale at the "HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" Office.

Hongkong, 28th March, 1911.

GREAT BRITAIN'S FISCAL SYSTEM.

ROYAL COMMISSION SUGGESTED.

The fiscal system of the United Kingdom was the principal topic for discussion at a recent meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce, in conference in London.

A resolution on the subject was moved by Mr. Bolton, of Hull. This declared that having regard to the conflicting opinions of commercial men on the desirability of an alteration in our fiscal system, it was advisable that the Government be urged to appoint the strongest possible Royal Commission to inquire into the whole question, and thus lift consideration of the question above party politics.

Mr. Bolton remarked that everybody knew the injury caused by foreign tariffs to our trade and employment. Instead of wasting their time year after year in discussing this question, they ask that the matter should be referred to a Royal Commission.

Mr. Wardle (Leeds), seconded. He said that in the last year we had had four additional countries raising their tariff against us. What terms could we make with a country which knew that under no circumstances should we retaliate? Our position, in fact, gave us no power of effective negotiation. (Hear, hear.)

Sir Algernon Frith (Halifax) argued that no useful result would be arrived at by debating the fiscal question at the present time. They knew that no resolution they arrived at would alter the attitude of the Government.

Sir Felix Schuster said men could be found who would go into the subject in a spirit divested of politics, which ought not to enter into a matter of such supreme importance. (Cheers.)

Mr. Stobie (Nottingham), as an "old war horse" on this subject, supported the resolution.

Mr. Usher (Dublin) spoke in favour of an alteration in the fiscal policy, and referred to the speech of King George, when Prince of Wales, on "Wake up, England."

The President—You must not bring the Monarch into the controversy.

The resolution was put, and carried unanimously.

RECIPROCAL TRADING.

Mr. Barber (Belfast) moved a resolution requesting the Government to give fair weighty consideration to the proposals for reciprocal trading within the Empire at the coming Colonial Conference, and thus conduce to the unity of the Empire and to the prosperity of its trading, manufacturing, and agricultural interests.

He said that we had no desire to hamper Canada in endeavouring to secure the free possible access to America for her natural produce, but it was our duty to watch the effect of any such relations on our trade not only with our Colonies, but with other parts of the world. Hear, hear.

Mr. Ebenezer Parkes, M.P., in seconding said nobody would deny that this Canadian arrangement with America would be detrimental to British trade, especially with manufactured goods. Then, he added, "there is behind that the question of annexation. (Hear, hear, and dissent.) I know there is a feeling amongst Englishmen against anything of the kind, but those who have read the papers carefully will see that there has been an expression of opinion on the part of unofficial people in the United States who believe the ultimate result will be the annexation of Canada by the United States." (Cheers and cries of "No! No!" "No!")

THE FREE TRADE STANDPOINT.

Sir Joseph Walton, M.P., said he would be sorry if it were thought that British Chambers of Commerce did not welcome, rather than oppose, the opening of another great free market in the United States for the natural product of Canada. Many people who were well informed on the subject were not alarmed at the prospect before our trade. He believed it would result in an increased demand for our manufacturers, which would go up by leaps and bounds.

Mr. Cormac (Edinburgh) supported the resolution, and hoped there would be no balking, banging, and barring of the door.

Mr. Bennett (Warrington)—My idea is that we may pray to the Government till we are black in the face, and it will be all the same (laughed). Never before has a Government treated a great question with so much levity as the present Government has done. While we are waiting our Empire is slipping away from us. ("No, no, and Hear, hear.") When we had lost Canada and other colonies, then we should realise what fools we had been.

The proposition was carried by a large majority.

HONGKONG TIDE TABLE.

From May 18th to 24th, 1911.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Days of Week.	Previous Day	Mean High Water Time.	Hongkong Mean Time.	Hongkong Height.
Thurs.	18	11. m. 10 59	11. m. 10 59	ft. in. 6 6
Fri.	19	no inferior high	11. 29	6 4
Sat.	20	no inferior high	11. 29	6 1
Sun.	21	no inferior high	11. 29	6 1
Mon.	22	no inferior high	11. 29	5 5
Tues.	23	6 26	11. 28	4 8
Wed.	24	6 36	11. 28	5 4

HONGKONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hongkong Observatory, May 17th.

FROM EUROPE.

THE H.A.L. Steamship

A WOMAN'S TRIBUTE

TO THE VALUE OF DR. MORSE'S INDIAN ROOT PILLS WHICH ENSURE

PREFECT HEALTH, BRIGHT BLOOD, CLEAN COMPLEXION, SWELL BREATH and regularity in all the functions.

Mrs. E. de LAFOFTAINE writes to us as follows:—

Gentlemen.—I have for some time been an admirer of Dr. Morse's Indian Root Pills. Since I began to use them I have had excellent health; I have kept myself regular and strong throughout the year. The South China climate is at all times particularly trying to ladies, but your pills give tone and vigour and overcome these troubles. I always recommend them to my friends as a safe and reliable corrective and promoter of regularity.

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SHIPPING

ARRIVALS

CHINHUA, British str., 1,325, Benson, 17th May—Shanghai 14th May, General and Mails—Butterfield & Swire.
CHOTANG, German str., 1,021, F. Bruhn, 17th May—Bangkok 10th May, Rice—Butterfield & Swire.
DAIJI MARU, Japanese str., 245, H. Murayama, 17th May—Tameni 14th May, General—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.
DAIWA MARU, Japanese str., 1,734, K. Kobayashi, 17th May—Wakamatsu 13th May, Coal—Mitou Bihei Go-hi Kwaisha.
DEUTSCHLAND, German str., 5,149, Fr. Prösch, 17th May—Singapore 13th May, Mails and General—Molchers & Co.
GLENLUCK, British str., 3,141, H. W. L. Holman, 17th May—London and Singapore 11th May, General—Shewan, Tomes & Co.
HAWKING, British str., 1,230, W. C. Pasmore, 17th May—Swatow 16th May, General—Douglas, Laprade & Co.
HONGKONG, French str., 739, A. Corneliusson, 16th May—Haliphong 1st May, General—A. R. Marti.
HUCHOW, British str., 1,217, G. Hooker, 17th May—Tien-tsin via Chofo and Swatow 16th May, General—Butterfield & Swire.
YERIMO MARU, Japanese str., 2,650, T. Surnga, 17th May—Kobe 7th May, Coal—Osaka Shosen Kaisha.

CLEARANCES
AT THE HARBOUR MASTER'S OFFICE
17th May.

Brand, Norwegian str., for Chefoo.
Carl Diderichsen, German str., for Hollow.
Derflinger, German str., for Shanghai.
E. F. Ferdinand, Austrian str., for Shanghai.
Helene, German str., for Swatow.
Stagau, British str., for Haikow.

DEPARTURES

17th May.
FLINTSHIRE, British str., for Singapore.
GREISNER, German str., for Shanghai.
HAIRUN, British str., for Swatow.
HONG WAN I, British str., for Amoy.
KUOKLUNG, British str., for Amoy.
KWANTUNG, Chinese str., for Shanghai.
QUINTA, German str., for Bangkok.
SEINSHU MARU, Japanese str., for Saigon.
SICILIA, British str., for Singapore.
SOBU MARU, Japanese str., for Swatow.
TRIAN, British str., for Kuching.
TRISTAU, German str., for Bangkok.

SHIPPING REPORTS
The British str. Hawking reports: Moderate N.E. wind and sea, cloudy weather.
The British str. Chinhua reports: Fresh N.E. winds, sky overcast passing showers.

VESSELS EXPECTED

THE AMERICAN MAIL
The P. M. S.S. Co. str. Korea arrived at Manila on the 13th instant, and is expected to sail for Hongkong on the 17th inst.
The T.K.K. str. Nippon Maru left Yokohama on the 15th instant for Hongkong.
The P. M. S.S. Co. str. Siberia sailed from San Francisco on the 3rd inst. for Hongkong on via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 30th instant.
The P. M. S.S. Co. str. China sailed from San Francisco on the 10th inst. for Hongkong on via Honolulu, Yokohama, Kobe, Nagasaki and Shanghai, and is due to arrive at Hongkong on the 6th prox.

THE AUSTRALIAN MAIL
The I.G.M. str. Coblenz left Sydney on the 6th instant, at midnight, and may be expected here on or about the 29th instant.
The E. & A. str. Aldraham left Sydney on the 13th instant, for this port (via Queensland Ports, Timor and Manila).

THE CANADIAN MAIL
The C.P.R. Co. str. Empress of China left Vancouver, B.C., for Hongkong (via usual ports of call) on the 12th instant a.m.
THE INDIAN MAIL
The Aspar str. Catherine Apsar from Calcutta left Singapore on the 12th inst., and may be expected here to-day.

The Indo-China str. Foochow left Calcutta for the Straits and Hongkong on the 9th inst., and is due here on or about the 25th inst.

MECHANT STEAMERS
The Old Wijk & Co.'s str. Canton left Port Said on the 19th ultimo, and is expected here to-day.
The I.G.M. str. Neckar left Colombo on the 7th inst., at 8 p.m., and may be expected here to-day.

The I.G.M. str. Prins Sigismund left Yokohama on the 11th instant, at noon, and may be expected here to-day.

The O.S.K. str. Panama Maru from Tacoma left Shanghai for this port at midday on the 15th instant, and is expected to arrive here to-day.

The Barber Line str. Suruga left New York on the 29th ultimo, and is therefore due here to-day.

The Mogul Line str. Loyal from United Kingdom left Singapore on the 10th instant morning, and is therefore due here to-morrow morning.

The P. & O. S. N. Co.'s str. Poona left Singapore for this port on the 14th inst., at 10 a.m., and is due here to-morrow at about 9 a.m.

The Mogul Line str. Pathan left United Kingdom on the 12th March for Hongkong via Straits.

The str. Leopold left London on the 28th ultimo, and is therefore due here on or about the 18th prox.

The Mogul Line str. Sikh left United Kingdom on the 6th instant for Hongkong via the Straits.

The O.S.K. str. Seattle Maru left Tacoma for Hongkong, via Japan and Manila on the 29th ult., and is due here on or about 8th prox.

STEAMERS PASSED THE CANAL

April 21st—Anton, Canton, Konang St., Poona, 25th—Benedict, Satsuma, Soya Maru, Christian, Nobe, Gresenau, Nodai, 28th—Surua, Tenka, 1st—Astoria, Adelie, Dembshire, Nore, 5th—Astoria, Nobe, Palawan, Siam, Slavonia, Preussen, Buffalo, 9th—Baron, Karonga, Omda, 12th—Ernest Simons, Ghazee, Jeerie, Klest, Prince Etel Friedrich, Tenglo Maru, Teekau, Arcadia, 16th—Glenlochan, Miyasaka Maru, Sesto Maru, Vorwarts, Alisia.

ARRIVALS AT HOME

May 16th—Ajaz, Peitho, Slesia.

PRINTING

Nothing creates such a good impression in business as the use of First Class Printing. The difference in cost between good and bad printing and material is generally nil. "THE HONGKONG DAILY PRESS" PRINTING WORKS turn out the best Printing at Reasonable Price

VESSELS ADVERTISED AS LOADING

To ascertain the anchorage of any vessel, the Harbour has been divided into four sections commencing from Green Island. Vessels anchoring nearest Kowloon are marked "N," nearest Hongkong "L" midway between Hongkong and Kowloon "M," and those vessels berthed at the Kowloon Wharf "K.W." together with the number denoting the section.

1. From Green Island to the Harbour Master's. 2. From Harbour Master's to Blake Pier. 3. From Blake Pier to Naval Yard. 4. From Naval Yard to East Point

DESTINATION	VESSEL'S NAME	FLAG & CO.	BERTH	CAPTAIN	FOR FREIGHT APPLY TO	TO BE DESPATCHED
LONDON, &c. VIA USUAL PORTS OF CALL	DEVANHA	Brit. str.	—	H. Powell	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	On 27th inst. at Noon
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SUMATERA	Brit. str.	—	W. E. La Mare	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	About 31st inst.
LONDON & ANTWERP	MONTMOUTHSHIRE	Brit. str.	—	G. E. Warner	JARDINE, MATHERSON, & CO., LTD.	About 3rd June.
LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	NILE	Brit. str.	k. w.	E. F. Dalry, B.N.E.	P. & O. S. N. Co.,	About 14th June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SACHSEN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Wagner	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst.
ROTTERDAM, & HAMBURG VIA STRAITS, &c.	ARCADIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Schwinghamer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 1st June.
ROTTERDAM, HAMBURG & ANTWERP, &c.	SIRONIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Kotsch	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 26th June.
HAVRE, BREMEN & HAMBURG, &c.	FRIEDA & HILIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Diedrichsen	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 9th June.
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	MISHIMA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	A. E. Moses	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at D'light
MARSHALL, HAVER & HAMBURG, &c.	BAYERN	Ger. str.	k. w.	Brehmer	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 25th inst.
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	KAGA MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	M. Hagiue	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th June, at D'light
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	ATSUJU MARU	Jap. str.	k. w.	Wm. Thompson	NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA	On 21st June, at D'light
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	SCANDIA	Ger. str.	k. w.	Knaus	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 23rd June.
MARSHALL, LONDON & ANTWERP VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	BUDLOW	Ger. str.	k. w.	H. Formes	MELCHERS & CO.	On 31st inst. at Noon
NAPLES, GENOA, ALGIERS, GIBRALTAR, &c.	CHINA	Aus. str.	—	Pavissich	ARNHOLD, KARBERG & CO., LTD.	On 2nd inst.
TI JESTE, &c. VIA SINGAPORE, &c.	AFGHAN PRINCE	Am. str.	1 m.	Thomas	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 25th June, at Noon
BOSTON & NEW YORK	EMPEROR OF JAPAN	Brit. str.	2 m.	S. Robinson	CANADIAN PACIFIC R. CO.	On 23rd inst. at 4 P.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	MONTAGUE	Brit. str.	—	W. Davison	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 30th inst. 11 A.M.
VANCOUVER VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN, &c.	AWA MARU	Jap. str.	—	Irikawa	OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA	On 13th June, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	PANAMA MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. Tomisaga	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 20th June, at 4 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	SEATTLE MARU	Jap. str.	—	G. B. McGill	THE BANK LINE, LIMITED	On 8th June.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	IBAKI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. S. Smith	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	To-morrow, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	KUMERIC	Am. str.	—	Christie Smith	PACIFIC MAIL S. S. CO.	On 23rd inst. at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	F. Brueining	PORLAND & ASIATIC S. S. CO.	On 20th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	ELLERIC	Brit. str.	1 m.	J. N. Mac	MELCHERS & CO.	On 21st inst. at D'light
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	HENRIK IBSEN	Nor. str.	—	M. Yagi	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 9th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	SIGISMUND	Ger. str.	—	T. Yamawaki	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 7th July, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	YAWATA MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Hegeuer	MELCHERS & CO.	On 25th inst. at 11 A.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	NIKKO MARU	Jap. str.	—	M. Yagi	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	About 30th inst.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	BITACHI MARU	Jap. str.	—	H. Hinokuma	TOYO KISEN KAISHA	On 7th June, at Noon
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	COBLEZ	Ger. str.	—	H. Koops	JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LINE	On 17th June, at 1 P.M.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	—	—	F. Mooney	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	Quick despatch
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	NAGASAKI, KOBÉ & YOKOHAMA	—	—	E. F. Frosch	MELCHERS & CO.	On 22nd inst. at Noon.
VICTORIA, B.C. & TACOMA VIA KEELUNG, SIGHAI, &c.	JAPAN	—	—	B. Coblenz	PORTLAND & ASIATIC S. S. CO.	To-day.
TIENTSIN VIA WEIHAIWEI	TIJABEGOM	Brit. str.	—	J. B. Harris	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	To-day.
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KORE & YOKOHAMA	CHIIPPING	Ger. str.	—	H. S. Bradshaw	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst. at 4 P.M.
HANKAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA	DEUTSCHLAND	Am. str.	—	V. M. Lloyd Jones	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst. at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA & KOBE	E. F. FEINDAND	Brit. str.	1 m.	T. A. Mitchell	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 29th inst. at Noon.
SHANGHAI	LUTCHOW	Brit. str.	—	S. J. Fox	P. & O. S. N. CO.	About 1st June.
SHANGHAI	POONA	Brit. str.	—	Peter	HAMBURG-AMERICA LINE	On 4th June.
SHANGHAI	CHINUA	Brit. str.	—	V. Zwart	OLOW WHIT & CO., LTD.	About 10th June.
SHANGHAI	HANGHANG	Brit. str.	—	W. C. Pasmore	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	On 24th inst. at 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI	CEYLON MARU	Am. str.	—	J. W. Evans	DOUGLAS LAPEAK & CO.	To-morrow, at 11 A.M.
SHANGHAI	ANHUI	Brit. str.	—	A. E. Hodges	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 20th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	Brit. str.	—	J. S. Bowch	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 25th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	CHENAN	Brit. str.	—	F. Jamieson	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 27th inst. at 2 P.M.
SHANGHAI	FOOKSANG	Brit. str.	—	M. C. Smith	JARDINE, MATHERSON & CO., LTD.	On 29th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NUBIA	Brit. str.	—	A. W. Unterbrücke	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	SLAVONIA	Swed. str.	—	Sidford	BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE	On 30th inst. at 4 P.M.
SHANGHAI	NIPPON	Dut. str.	—	S. Crosby	SHEWAN, TOMES & CO.	End of May.
SHANGHAI	TITABEGOM	Jap. str.	—	F. Sembill	MELCHERS & CO.	On 30th inst.
SHANGHAI	DAIGO MARU	Jap. str.	2 h.	Noma	NISSON YUSEN KAISHA	

**PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.**

FOR STEAMERS	TO SAIL	REMARKS
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA	POONA	About 20th May Freight only.
SHANGHAI	DELHI	About 25th May Freight and Passage.
LONDON VIA USUAL PORTS	DEVANHA	Noon, 27th May See Special of Call Capt. H. Powell
LONDON AND ANTWERP	SUMATRA	About 31st Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	Capt. W. R. Le Mare May
SHANGHAI, MOJI, KOBE, NUBIA	NUBIA	About 1st June Freight and Passage.
LONDON AND ANTWERP	VIA SINGAPORE, PE	About 14th June Freight and Passage.
VIA SINGAPORE, PE	NILE	Capt. E. F. Dally, R.N.E.
NANG, COLOMBO, PORT SAID AND MARSEILLES	JUNE	About 14th June Freight and Passage.

For Further Particulars apply to

E. A. HEWETT,
Superintendent,

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

FOR STEAMERS	TO SAIL
HOIHOW and HAIPHONG	"SINGAN"
SHANGHAI	"LUCHOW"
SWATOW, AMOY and TIENSIN	"HUICHOW"
SHANGHAI	"CHINHUA"
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"TEAN"
SHANGHAI	"ANHUI"
MANILA, CEBU and ILOILO	"CHENAN"
DIRECT SAILINGS TO WEST RIVER	"KAIFONG"
S.S. "LINTAN" and S.S. "SANUL"	"On 30th May 4 P.M."

AUSTRALIAN STEAMERS have superior accommodation with Electric Light, throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Surgeon is carried REDUCED FARES. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian Ports.

MANILA LINE-TWIN SCREW STEAMERS "TEAN" and "TAMING". Saloon accommodation. Apartments: Electric Fans fitted; Extra State-rooms on Deck aft. Saloon accommodation of S.S. "KAIFONG" is situated on Deck aft.

SHANGHAI LINE-FAST SCHEDULE TWIN SCREW STEAMERS ("ANHUI", "CHENAN", "CHINHUA" and "LINAN") with excellent accommodation. Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Thursday and Sunday, taking cargo or through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

NB-Passengers must embark before Mid-night on SATURDAY, for the SUNDAY morning sailings. A Co.'s launch leaves Murray Pier at 10 o'clock every SATURDAY Night.

These Steamers Land Passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of the transhipment at Woosung.

FARE, \$45 SINGLE and \$20 RETURN.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
AGENTS

Hongkong, 18th May, 1911.

HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE
IN CONJUNCTION WITH
DEUTSCHE DAMPSCHIFFAHRS GESELLSCHAFT "HANSA."

Regular Sailings from JAPAN, CHINA and PHILIPPINES,
via STRAITS and COLOMBO,
to MARSEILLES, HAVRE, BREMEN and HAMBURG and to NEW YORK.

TAKING Cargo at Through Rates to all European North Continental and British Ports, also Trieste, Lisbon, Oporto, Marseilles, Genoa, and other Mediterranean Levantine, Black Baltic Sea and Ports, and all North and South American Ports.

NEXT SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG:

OUTWARD.

FOR SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKOHAMA:	HOMeward.
S.S. SCANDIA	18th May
S.S. SLAVONIA	4th June
S.S. SEGOVIA	15th June
S.S. SPEZIA	1st July
S.S. SILESIA	12th July
S.S. C. FERD. LAEISZ	28th July

For Further Particulars, apply to—
HAMBURG-AMERIKA LINIE,
Hongkong Office.

Hongkong, 12th May, 1911.

U.S. MAIL LINE.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.

SEMI-TROPICAL ROUTE.

Only Line taking the warm SOUTHERN ROUTE across the PACIFIC via HONOLULU, OAHU, the most Fertile and Beautiful Island of the PACIFIC.

PROPOSED SAILING FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

STEAMERS	TONS	SAILING DATES
KOREA	18,000	SUNDAY, 23rd May, at NOON
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 9th June, at 1 P.M.
MANCHESTER	27,000	SATURDAY, 24th June, at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 15th July, at 1 P.M.
KOREA	18,000	FRIDAY, 11th Aug., at 1 P.M.
SIBERIA	18,000	FRIDAY, 26th Aug., at 1 P.M.
MANCHESTER	27,000	8th Sept., at 1 P.M.
MONGOLIA	27,000	SATURDAY, 30th Sept., at 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are Equipped with Wireless Telegraphy.

The P.M. S.S. "KOREA" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via KELUNG, SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA and on HONOLULU, SUNDAY, 23rd May, at Noon.

FARES: HONGKONG TO LONDON £71 10s. Od. RETURN, SIX MONTHS, £120; 24 MONTHS, £125; INCLUDING BERTH AND MEALS ACROSS AMERICA.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) Granted upon Application.

To European Points: Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular and Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Services of the Governments of China and Japan. To United States Points, Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, U.S.P.H. & M.H. Services, U.S. Consul Generals, Consuls and Vice-Consuls stationed at Ports of Call. To United States and Canadian Points: Members of the Naval, Military, Diplomatic and Consular Officials of the Governments of China and Japan. These Special Rates apply when travelling at their own expense and to their families. To all points:—Missionaries and their families.

INTERMEDIATE SERVICE.

PERSIA 9,000 Tons FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M.
CHINA 10,200 Tons FRIDAY, 16th June, at 1 P.M.

FRIDAY, 7th July, at 1 P.M.

The S.S. "PERSIA" will leave for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 19th May, at 1 P.M. On the Fine MAIL Steamers CHINA and PERSIA FIRST CLASS.

SALOON SERVICE is furnished at Intermediate Rates.

FARES, HONGKONG TO LONDON via Canadian Atlantic Ports. £43.

HONGKONG TO SAN FRANCISCO via New York £45.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Japan, North, Central and South American Ports.

For further information as to Passage and Freight, apply to the Agency of the Companies, KING'S BUILDING (opposite Blake Pier).

FRED J. HALTON, AGENT.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

IMPERIAL JAPANESE TRANS-PACIFIC MAIL LINES.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE.

Connecting with the WESTERN PACIFIC RAILWAY at SAN FRANCISCO to all Points in the UNITED STATES and CANADA and with TRANS-ATLANTIC LINES for EUROPE.

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
NIPPON MARU	11,000	H. S. Smith	FRIDAY, June 2nd, 1 P.M.
CHIYO MARU	21,000	W. W. Greene	FRIDAY, June 30th, 1 P.M.
AMERICA MARU	11,000	A. G. Stevens	FRIDAY, July 21st, 1 P.M.
TENYO MARU	21,000	E. Bon	FRIDAY, July 23rd, 1 P.M.

* Twin Screws.

All Steamers are equipped with the Japanese Government Wireless Telegraph and Post Office.

The Twin Screw Steamer "NIPPON MARU" will be despatched for SAN FRANCISCO via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOAKI, YOKO-

HAMA and HONOLULU, on FRIDAY, 2nd June, at 1 P.M.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

(In Connection with NATIONAL RAILWAY OF MEXICO at MANZANILLO, Only Regular Direct Service to MEXICAN, PERUVIAN and CHILIAN PORTS

PROPOSED SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION)

STEAMER	TONS	CAPTAIN	DATE OF SAILING
HONGKONG MARU	11,000	H. Hinohara	SATURDAY, June 17th, 1 P.M.
KIYO MARU	17,500	H. Nishi	TUESDAY, Aug. 15th, 1 P.M.
UYO MARU	10,500	K. Hashimoto	SATURDAY, Oct. 14th, 1 P.M.

The Steamer "HONGKONG MARU" will be despatched for MOJI, KOBE, YOKO-

HAMA, HONOLULU, MANZANILLO, SALINA CRUZ, CALLAO, IQUIQUE, VALPARAISO and CORONEL on SATURDAY, 17th June, at 1 P.M.

FARES FROM HONGKONG,

to SAN FRANCISCO	£ 45-0-0, Single
" NEW YORK	£ 60-0-0,
" LONDON	£ 71-10-0,
" " "	£ 120-0-0, Return 6 Months
" " "	£ 125-0-0 " 24 "
" SALINA CRUZ or MANZANILLO	Yen. 420-00, Single
" VALPARAISO	Yen. 570-00, "

SPECIAL RATES (First Class Only) granted to the undermentioned and their families when travelling at their own expense:

TO EUROPEAN POINTS:—Officials of any European Naval, Military, Diplomatic, Consular or Civil Services located in Asia, European Officials in the Service of the Government of China and Japan.

TO CANADIAN and UNITED STATES POINTS:—Commissioned Officers of the United States Army, Navy, and U.S.A. Consular Officials stationed at Ports of Call.

TO ALL POINTS:—Missionaries and their families.

These concessions apply to San Francisco Line Only.

These magnificent steamers are most up-to-date and luxurious in every way. Excellent

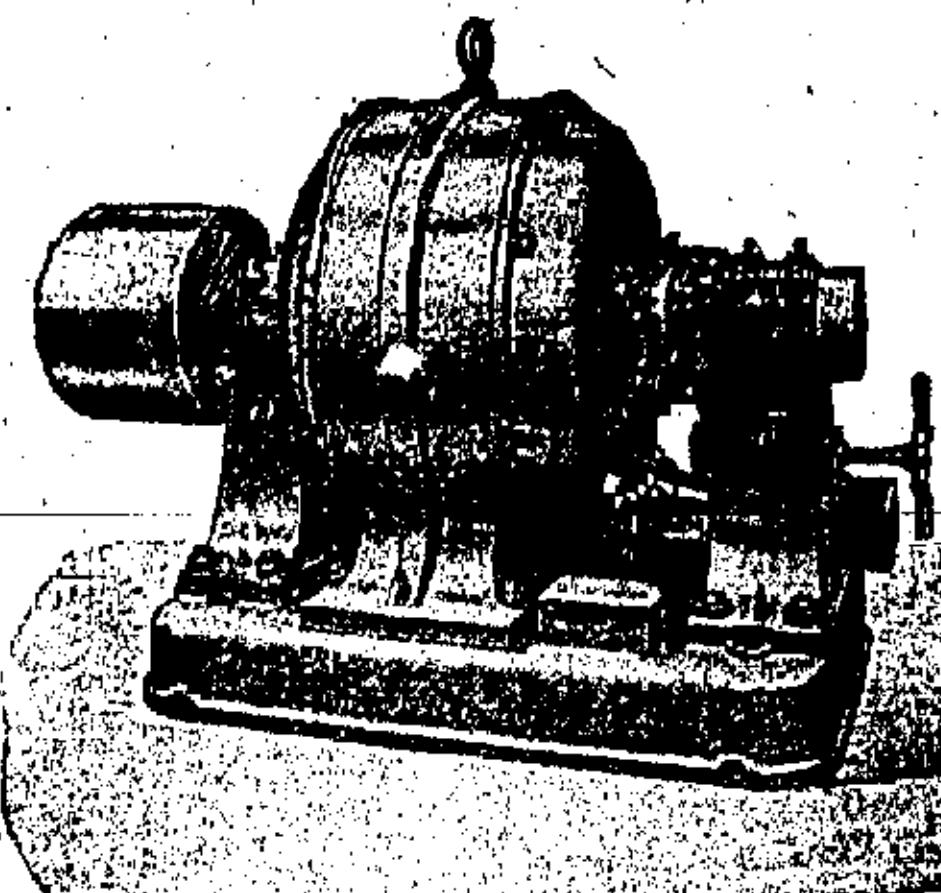
commodation and accommodation.

" NYO MARU" and " CHIYO MARU" are fitted with Turbine Engines and

Triple Screws. Record Speed 24 knots.

Through Bills of Lading issued to North, Central and South American Ports.

For Further Particulars as to Passage and Freight, apply to



Titan
ELEKTROLYTISCHE
ACTIENGESELLSCHAFT
BERGERHOF
RHLD.
ELECTRIC MOTORS,
DYNAMOS,
VENTILATORS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
ELECTRIC GOODS

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960. [36]

AUGUST FOMM LEIPZIG-R
MANUFACTURERS OF
ALL KINDS OF
MACHINES
AND
PRESSES
FOR
PRINTING AND
BOOKBINDING.

SOLE REPRESENTATIVE FOR HONGKONG AND CHINA:

HUGO C. A. FROMM,
HONGKONG, 4, QUEEN'S BUILDINGS, TEL. NO. 960. [47]

HOEHL

[670-22]

POST OFFICE NOTICE

Only fully prepaid letters and postcards are transmissible by the SIBERIAN ROUTE TO EUROPE.

The Jason, with the Siberian Mail, is due to arrive here on Saturday, the 21st inst. morning.

TO	PER	DATE
Hohow and Huiphong	Singan	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Hohow and Huiphong	Carl Diedrichsen	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Fox Bayard	Kuang-chou-sau	Thursday, 18th, 8.00 A.M.
Shanghai, Yokohama and Kobo	E. F. Ferdinand	Thursday, 18th, 11.00 A.M.
Macao	Sei-Tai	Thursday, 18th, 11.15 P.M.
Shanghai	Luchow	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.
Glenroy	Thursday, 18th, 3.00 P.M.	Thursday, 18th, 4.03 P.M.
Derfingher		
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Heching	Friday, 19th, 10.00 A.M.
		Friday, 19th,
SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI, KOBE, YOKOHAMA, SHIMIZU, YOKOHAMA, HONOLULU AND SAN FRANCISCO	Printed Matter and Samples...	11.00 A.M.
	Registration ...	10.15 A.M.
	(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 11.00 A.M.)	
	Registration, Kowloon B.O.	10.30 A.M.
	No late fee	
	Letters ...	NOON
		Friday, 19th, 1.15 P.M.
	Gregory Apear	Friday, 19th, 2.00 P.M.
	Germany	Friday, 19th, 4.00 P.M.
	Prins Sigismund	Friday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
	Chinkua	Friday, 19th, 5.00 P.M.
	Tjibodas	Saturday, 20th, 11.00 A.M.
	Loongseang	Saturday, 20th, 1.00 P.M.
	Zofiro	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
	Huichow	Saturday, 20th, 3.00 P.M.
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 3.00 P.M.
		Printed Matter and Samples...
		4.00 P.M.
		Registration ...
		3.15 P.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 4.00 P.M.)
		Letters ...
		5.00 P.M.
	Hanggang	Saturday, 20th, 5.00 P.M.
	Haiman	Sunday, 21st, 9.00 A.M.
	Chihsing	Monday, 22nd, 11.00 A.M.
	Haiyang	Tuesday, 23rd, 10.00 A.M.
		Tuesday, 23rd,
		Printed Matter and Samples...
		10.00 A.M.
		Registration ...
		10.00 A.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
	Tean	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
	Awo Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 3.00 P.M.
	Mishima Maru	Tuesday, 23rd, 5.00 P.M.
	Haiman	Wednesday, 24th, 10.00 A.M.
	Anhui	Thursday, 25th, 3.00 P.M.
	St Albans	Saturday, 27th, 10.00 A.M.
		Saturday, 27th,
		Printed Matter and Samples...
		10.00 A.M.
		Registration ...
		10.00 A.M.
		(Registration, with late fee of 10 cents, up to 10.45 A.M.)
		Registration, Kowloon B.O. ... 10.00 A.M.
		No late fee.
		Letters ... 11.00 A.M.
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, LETTERS 11.00 A.M. TO NOON. EXTRA POSTAGE 10 cents. (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.)		
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo		
Kelsing, Shangai, Moji, Kobe, Yokohama, Victoria B.C. and Seattle		
Singapore, Penang and Colombo		
Swatow		
Shanghai		
Timor, Port Darwin, Thursday Island, Cooktown, Cairns, Townsville, Brisbane, Sydney, Hobart, Launceston, New Zealand, Dunedin, Melbourne, Adelaide, Perth and Fremantle		
EUROPE, &c., INDIA VIA TUTICORIN, LETTERS 11.00 A.M. TO NOON. EXTRA POSTAGE 10 cents. (Supplementary mail on board up to the time fixed for departure of the mail. Extra Postage 10 cents.) (Letters posted in all the Pillar Boxes in time for the first clearance will be included in this contract mail.) The Post Office will be closed Friday the 26th inst. at 5 p.m....		

NOTE—The Post Office declines all responsibility for unregistered letters containing bank notes or jewellery, and where Registration has been neglected WILL MAKE NO INQUIRIES into alleged losses of such (Postal Guide 121).

COMMERCIAL

EXCHANGE
CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

May 17th

IN LONDON—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.94
Bank Bills, on demand	1.94
Bank Bills, at 30 days' sight	1.94
Bank Bills, at 4 months' sight	1.94
Credits, at 4 months' sight	1.10
Documentary Bills 4 months' sight	1.04
PARIS—	
Bank Bills, on demand	2.30
Credits, at 4 months' sight	2.34
GERMANY—	
On demand	1.86
NEW YORK—	
Bank Bills, on demand	4.41
Credits, at 60 days' sight	4.41
BOMBAY—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.35
Bank, on demand	1.35
IN CALCUTTA—	
Telegraphic Transfer	1.35
Bank, on demand	1.35
IN SHANGHAI—	
Bank, at sight	.74
Private, 30 days' sight	.75
IN YOKOHAMA—	
On demand—Pesos	.82
IN SINGAPORE—	
On demand	.77
IN BATAVIA—	
On demand	.10
IN HAIPHONG—	
On demand	1.10 p.m.
IN SAIGON—	
On demand	1.10 p.m.
IN BANGKOK—	
On demand	.84
SARAWAK, Bank's Buying Rate	\$1.05
GOLD LEAD, 100 fine, per tael	\$57.0
SILVER LEAD, per oz.	24.4d.
SUBSIDARY COINS.	per cent.
Chinese ... 20 cents pieces	47.23 discount
Chinese ... 10 "	47.40 "
Hongkong ... 20 "	47.04 "
Hongkong ... 10 "	47.21 "

SHARING LIST.—QUOTATIONS. HONGKONG, MAY 17TH, 1911.

STOCKS.	NO. OF SHARES.	VALUE.	PAID UP.	CLOSING QUOTATIONS CASH.
BANKS—				
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Corporation	120,000	\$125	all	\$189. sellers
National Bank of China, Limited	99,925	\$7	all	\$80. buyers
China Borneo Company, Limited	60,000	\$12	all	\$9.
China Light and Power Company, Limited	50,000	\$5	all	\$1.10. buyers
China Provident, Loan & Mortgage Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$10	all	\$7.
COTTON MILLS—				
Ewo Cotton Spinn'g. & Weaving Co., Ltd.	20,000	Ths. 50	all	Ths. 85.
Hongkong Cotton Spinning Co., Ltd.	125,000	\$10	all	\$55. sellers
International Cotton Manufacturing Co., Ltd.	10,000	Ths. 75	all	Ths. 48.
Laou-Kung-Mow C. Spinn. & Weav. Co., Ltd.	8,000	Ths. 100	all	Ths. 57.
Soy Chee Cotton Spinning Co., Limited	20,000	Ths. 50	all	Ths. 20.
Dairy Farm Company, Limited	40,000	\$72	all	\$20.
DOCKS AND WHARVES—				
H'kong & Kowloon Wharf & Co., Ltd.	60,000	\$50	all	\$55.
Hongkong and Whampoa Dock Co., Ltd.	10,000	\$64	all	\$74. buyers
New Amoy Dock Co., Limited	55,700	Ths. 100	all	Ths. 60.
Shanghai Dock and Engineering Co., Ltd.	36,000	Ths. 100	all	Ths. 80.
Hongkong and Hongkew Wharf Co., Ltd.	18,000	\$25	all	\$35. buyers
Fenwick & Co., Limited	400,000	\$10	all	\$19. sales
Green Island Cement Co., Limited	7,000	\$10	all	\$21.
Hongkong and China Gas Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$24.
Hongkong Electric Co., Limited	12,000	\$50	all	\$115.
Hongkong Hotel Company, Limited	8,000	\$50	all	\$75.
Manila Metropole Hotel Limited	15,000	Pa. 10	all	\$11.
Hongkong Ice Company, Limited	50,000	\$25	all	\$18.
Hongkong Rope Manufacturing Co., Limited	60,000	\$10	all	\$164. buyers
H'kong & South China Steam Fisheries Co., Ltd.	15,000	\$10	all	\$72. buyers
INSURANCES—				
Canton Insurance Office Co., Limited	10,000	\$250	all	\$50. sellers
China Fire Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	all	\$25. buyers
Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Limited	8,000	\$250	all	\$35. buyers
North-China Insurance Co., Limited	10,000	\$15	all	\$25. buyers
Union Insurance Society, Limited	12,400	\$250	\$100	\$195. sellers
Yantze Insurance Association, Limited	12,000	\$100	all	\$190. buyers
LANDS AND BUILDINGS—				
Hongkong Land Invest. Agency Co., Ltd.	50,000	\$100	all	\$96. sales
Humphreys' Estate and Finance Co., Ltd.	150,000	\$10	all	\$85. buyers
Kowloon Land and Building Co., Ltd.	6,000	\$50	all	\$25.
Shanghai Land Investment Co., Limited	78,000	Ths. 50	all	Ths. 99.
West Point Building Co., Limited	12,500	\$50	all	\$47.
MINING—				
Societe Francaise des Charbons du Tonkin	16,000	Pos. 250	all	\$700.
Rauh Australian Gold Mining Co., Ltd.	200,000	\$21	all	\$230.
Peak Tramways Co., Limited	25,000	\$10	all	\$13.
Philippine Co., Limited	50,000	\$10	all	\$10. buyers
REFINERIES—				
China Sugar Refining Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	all	\$95. sales
Luzon Sugar Refining Co., Limited	7,000	\$100	all	\$20.
SHIPMENT COMPANIES—				
China and Manila Steamship Co., Ltd.	30,000	\$25	all	\$10. sellers
Douglas Steamship Co., Limited	20,000	\$50	all	\$19.